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# FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS



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## FEATURE ARTICLE

### SOVIET HARVESTING AND PROCUREMENT MEASURES

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WASHINGTON, D.C.

## L A T E C A B L E S

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Condition of Canadian field crops well maintained during June, with satisfactory distribution of rainfall and some improvement noted in pastures and hay crops. Winter wheat prospects better, but spring wheat suffered slight deterioration due to damage in southern Alberta and southwestern Saskatchewan. General improvement noted in eastern Canada. Acreage of late-sown crops somewhat under that of 1934. Crop conditions as of June 30, 1935, expressed in percentages of long-time average yield per acre, reported as follows, with 1934 comparisons in parentheses: Fall wheat 94 (45), spring wheat 96 (82), all wheat 96 (82), oats 96 (87), barley 98 (84), fall rye 96 (57), spring rye 94 (80), all rye 96 (63), flaxseed 95 (78). General crop situation in Prairie Provinces showed little change in week ended July 9. Prospects satisfactory on the whole, with local exceptions resulting from drought in a few areas and from excessive moisture and lateness of crops in others. (Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, July 9-10, 1935.)

Argentine wheat and flaxseed planting delayed by lack of rain in provinces of Cordoba and Santa Fe, it is reported after recent field trip by Bureau representative. Only about one third of usual area sown, although seeding generally completed by July 8. Lands prepared and wheat may be planted if rains received before July 31. The sowing of flaxseed can be delayed until August. Germination of sown areas very poor in many places, with only a fraction of a stand obtained. Similar conditions prevail in the western part of the Province of Buenos Aires and in the Territory of La Pampa, where already too late to plant suitable winter varieties of wheat. (Agricultural Attaché P. O. Nyhus, Buenos Aires, July 8, 1935.)

Condition of grain crops in Central European countries recently visited by representative of Berlin office reported mostly good as to quantity and quality. Oat and barley crops somewhat spotted, with straw short. Crops of East Prussia below last year but average; Poland wheat and rye expected to be above 1934 and average; conditions in important central area of Czechoslovakia good, with deterioration from drought noted in west where spring grains most affected; record wheat crop in prospect for Austria, rye good. Quality of Austrian and Czechoslovak crops somewhat reduced by lodging. Harvesting, which has started in some parts of Germany and Austria, is late in Poland and Czechoslovakia but will be general in about two weeks. Official forecast of 1935 grain crops in Germany reported as follows, with 1934 harvests in parentheses: Wheat, including spelt 177,470,000 bushels (171,812,000), rye 320,061,000 (299,496,000), barley 156,618,000 (147,152,000), oats 378,916,000 (375,631,000). (Agricultural Attaché L. V. Steere, Berlin, July 9, 1935.)

Hungary 1935 grain crops estimated as follows, with 1934 comparisons in parentheses: Wheat 74,442,000 bushels (64,824,000), rye 27,991,000 (24,380,000), barley 27,971,000 (24,983,000), oats 16,879,000 (17,868,000). (International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, July 9, 1935.)



## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS

## BREAD GRAINS

Wheat production estimates for 1935

The estimated 1935 wheat production in 39 countries of the Northern Hemisphere totals 3,209,359,000 bushels as compared with 2,846,841,000 bushels harvested by the same countries in 1934, when they accounted for about 82 percent of the estimated world crop, excluding Russia and China. Practically all of the increase is expected to occur in Canada and the United States.

## WHEAT: Production, world, 1932-1935

Country	1932	1933	1934	1935
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United States.....	745,788	528,975	496,929	731,045
Canada.....	443,061	281,892	275,849	a/ 365,000
Total (2).....	1,188,849	810,867	772,778	1,096,045
Europe (30).....	1,493,475	1,750,631	1,533,908	1,581,145
North Africa (4).....	127,246	110,037	134,267	111,075
Asia (3).....	376,808	402,250	405,888	421,094
Total.....	3,186,378	3,073,785	2,846,841	3,209,359
Estimated world total, excluding Russia and China.....	3,854,000	3,787,000	3,456,000	---

a/ Unofficial.

The European wheat situation a/

A timely change in weather conditions favored most of Europe, except France, during June, and bread grain prospects have generally improved. The market situation was fairly well maintained though less active than would have probably been the case if more seasonable weather had not occurred and improved the crop outlook. The critical month of June is now safely passed, but harvesting will not be very general for another month, except in southern Europe, so that further significant changes in prospects can take place. On the basis of present crop conditions, it would appear that the total wheat crop of Europe this year, excluding Russia, will be above that of 1934 and average. If, however, the Danube Basin countries as well as Russia are excluded, the total production of other European countries may be somewhat below that of last year.

a/ Prepared in Berlin by Assistant Agricultural Attaché Gordon P. Boals and includes information furnished by other European offices of the Foreign Agricultural Service.

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Crop prospects

Wheat production in 1935, as estimated for the European countries covered by the Bureau offices, is placed at 1,581,145,000 bushels as compared with 1,533,908,000 bushels harvested in 1934 and the 1929-1933 average of 1,499,169,000 bushels. This would indicate a post-war crop second only to that of 1933. The estimated increase over 1934 largely results from the fairly good crop prospects prevailing in the Danube Basin and possible gains over last year in Italy, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Austria, and Poland. Excluding the Danube Basin, a total of about 1,254,045,000 bushels is indicated as compared with the 1934 harvest of 1,282,625,000 bushels and an average for 1929-1933 of 1,176,133,000 bushels. See wheat production table, page 69.

Crop conditions

June was an especially critical month for bread grain crops in most of Europe this year, and it turned out very favorably for practically all countries, with the exception of France and certain local sections scattered over the Continent. As a result of more seasonable weather combined with higher temperatures, sunshine, and timely rains, crop prospects definitely improved over those of May in most countries. The most marked improvement during the month was noted in Italy, Spain, and Poland, in which countries very unfavorable conditions had previously prevailed. Few countries, except possibly those of the Baltic and Scandinavian regions, are now expected to harvest crops below average, but it is still believed that several countries, France probably included, will have smaller harvests than last year.

The Mediterranean durum wheat crop appears definitely below that of 1934 and other recent years. Some improvement in the crop was noticed during June in Algeria and in Italy, but the total now estimated for the French North African countries and Italy is placed at 106,041,000 bushels as against the 1934 harvest of 123,494,000 bushels. The European rye situation is still rather mixed and uncertain, with conditions in some of the important producing regions of Poland, Germany, and certain northern countries less favorable than those for wheat. For all of Europe, however, a rye crop above that of 1934 seems probable because of generally favorable conditions existing in central Europe and the Danube Basin.

After the improved crop conditions of June, the months of July and August become increasingly important in European crop prospects this season. For this reason, forecasts in late June are somewhat more uncertain than usual and subject to greater variation should weather conditions during July

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and August prove particularly favorable or unfavorable. July is expected to be an especially critical month for France, where the crop has been greatly delayed and adversely influenced by much cool, cloudy, and rainy weather. The recent heat wave that swept over parts of Europe may have done a great deal to overcome the slow development of crops previously noted in most countries.

Market conditions

European demand for overseas wheat during the month of June was of moderate volume only, with a rather limited buying interest shown on the part of the United Kingdom, which neglected cargoes and favored parcels. A fair volume of business was done in Holland and Belgium, and there were also some takings of overseas wheat by Italy and Austria. Italian imports, however, did not come up to earlier expectations and are now being checked by improved crop prospects and the beginning of harvest in the south. Similarly, demand for domestic wheat in Europe moved along conservative lines during June. The grain, and especially the flour, business in Czechoslovakia continued to be very unsatisfactory.

Net import takings by continental European countries for the season July-June 1934-35 are now estimated at 140,000,000 bushels. This compares with 157,000,000 bushels reported for 1933-34. Actual imports in 1934-35 have been, of course, much larger than these figures indicate, but significant exports from France, also some from Sweden, and other continental movements have made for the greatly reduced net imports. European requirements were not, however, as large as was expected early in the 1934-35 season. Italy, in particular, failed to import the quantity which seemed necessary if consumption were maintained. It has become increasingly evident that 1934 crops in many European countries were larger than first expected, or that a substitution of other foods for bread grains occurred, or that consumption actually declined. Each of these factors is believed to have played some part in different countries during the season, which in turn affected import takings. Even the usually steady imports of the United Kingdom showed a significant decrease this past season when compared with 1933-34 and previous seasons.

Prices of overseas wheat in Europe in June, particularly during the first half, showed marked resistance to the otherwise declining world market tendency. Pressure on the Liverpool market, however, was somewhat relieved because of increased takings in recent weeks by continental countries. Both direct and "order" diversions to the continent have recently been much above those of last year. Prices of domestic wheat in Europe, where free and not fixed, have tended downward in several countries, such as Italy, France, and Poland. In Italy, the improved crop outlook and progressing harvest in the south brought a decided downward reaction in domestic prices



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during June, which in April, and especially May, had shown a significant rise. Firm prices, on the other hand, prevailed in those countries where domestic supplies are getting worked down to insignificant figures and where quotations had not previously tended upward; for instance, in Austria and the Scandinavian countries.

Government and other organizational measures

There was little government activity with respect to bread grains during June. Consideration of a policy to be followed another season was observed in several countries, but in general no marked changes appear likely. It seems fairly certain that in Poland the government organization will continue to make supporting purchases in the market another season when it appears necessary although not to the extent that it has occurred during the past two seasons. A continuance of the Polish export premium system is also expected. The Czechoslovak Grain Monopoly has large stocks of grain on hand at present, and a very good crop is in prospect, so that the problem of market support and fixed prices will become increasingly difficult another season. In Spain a new plan for government purchase of most of the surplus carryover is being considered. The French Government is still actively engaged with the disposal of its surplus, and additional export licenses are expected to be issued shortly in accordance with the quota allotted at the recent London Wheat Advisory Committee meeting. It is reported that consideration is being given in certain French quarters to the problem of the removal of new surpluses, if they arise, and it is being advocated that a certain part of all farm deliveries be set aside for export at world market prices.

The Shanghai wheat market

The Shanghai wheat and flour market was steady until late in the week ended July 5, when Australian wheat offered at a new low price caused local prices to decline, according to the Shanghai office of the Foreign Agricultural Service. One cargo of Australian wheat was bought for July shipment at 79 cents per bushel, and further bookings were expected at still lower prices. Arrivals of new crop domestic wheat at Shanghai showed an increase over previous weeks, but total deliveries so far this season are below the totals for the corresponding periods of 1934 and 1933. Shanghai mills continued to operate at 90-percent capacity, with flour demand fairly strong from North China. Stocks of flour on hand increased to 600,000 bags during the week.

Wheat prices, c.i.f. Shanghai duty included, for August-September shipment, were quoted as follows: Australian (New South Wales), 78 cents per bushel; Western White No. 2, 97 cents; Manitoba No. 3, 93 cents. Do-



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mestic standard for July delivery was 73 cents per bushel. Domestic flour for July-August delivery was 92 cents per bag of 49 pounds; Australian flour, c.i.f. Hongkong, \$3.00 per barrel of 196 pounds.

Rye and maslin in the Danube Basin

The acreage sown to rye and maslin in the Danube Basin for the 1935 crop is still approximated at 4,015,000 acres, according to the Belgrade office of the Foreign Agricultural Service. This compares with 3,976,000 acres sown in 1934 and the 5-year average, 1929-1933, of 4,082,000 acres. As a result of heavy frosts and extensive hail damage, the abandonment this season is unusually high, and the harvested acreage of the Basin may not exceed 3,583,000 acres. In Hungary alone, some 104,000 acres, or more than 6 percent of the sown acreage, were plowed up and replaced by other crops. Although definite production estimates are not yet available, it is thought that the total crop of the Basin will not exceed 59,052,000 bushels. The 1934 harvest of rye and maslin amounted to 49,210,000 and that of 1933 to 82,507,000 bushels. Although the stand of this season's crop is generally good, the straw high, and the length of the heads satisfactory, the heads are incomplete in many sections due to damage inflicted by heavy frosts.

Exports of rye and maslin during the 1934-35 season just closed totaled about 1,464,000 bushels. A small surplus was carried over on July 1, but this will probably be absorbed for domestic hog feeding. Very little business in rye and maslin was transacted on the Danubian markets the latter part of the season. Offers were scarce, stocks depleted, and prices showed a slight decline.

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## FEED GRAINS

Summary of recent feed grain information

The first official estimate of the 1935 barley production in the United States is 316,850,000 bushels, an increase of 168 percent over the 1934 harvest. The first estimate of the crop in Hungary is 27,971,000 bushels, which is 12 percent above the production of 1934. The condition of the barley crop in England and Wales as of July 1 was reported to be unusually good.

The 1935 oats crop in the United States is estimated at 1,266,243,000 bushels, an increase of 141 percent over the 1934 production. The production in Hungary is placed at 16,879,000 bushels, a decrease of nearly 6 percent from that of the previous year.

## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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The 1935 corn production in the United States is estimated at 2,044,601,000 bushels, which is 48 percent above the small harvest of 1934. The first estimate of the 1935 area planted to maggengo or early corn in Italy is 3,269,000 acres. This figure is practically the same as the 1934 area, and only very slightly below the average acreage during the past 5 years. The maggengo crop usually comprises about 90 percent of the total corn crop in Italy. Recent weather conditions have been reported favorable for the growing corn in Yugoslavia.

A table showing feed grain production and a summary of feed grain acreage in the countries which have so far reported for 1935 is found on page 70. Tables showing feed grain trade and prices are found on page 72. Corn imports into the United States and exports from the United States by countries during 1932, 1933, 1934, and the first 5 months of 1935 are shown on page 68.

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## COTTON

Brazilian cotton crop smaller than anticipated

The Brazilian cotton crop for 1934-35 is now estimated officially at 1,361,000 bales of 478 pounds, according to cabled advices from the American Consul General at Rio de Janeiro. Earlier estimates ran as high as 1,591,000 bales. The current figure, however, indicates a production increase of 40 percent over the 1933-34 crop of 969,000 bales. Unfavorable weather, particularly excessive rainfall, is cited as the principal reason for the reduced current Brazilian cotton crop. See table, page 73 for area and production statistics.

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## TOBACCO

Chinese tobacco acreage increased

Present available information indicates that the 1935 acreage planted to flue-cured tobacco in China is from 15 to 20 percent greater than the large acreage in 1934, according to a report received from the Shanghai office of the Foreign Agricultural Service. Weather conditions have been generally favorable to date, and, if normal conditions are experienced for the remainder of the season, it is estimated that this year's acreage will produce approximately 185,000,000 pounds, as compared with 140,000,000 pounds produced in 1934, and the four year average production, 1930 to 1933, of only 116,000,000 pounds.

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Consumption of American grown flue-cured tobacco in China from October 1934 to May 1935 has been below the utilization for the same period last season. The proportion of American flue-cured used in Chinese cigarette blends has been reduced somewhat, especially in lower priced cigarettes. Consumption of higher priced cigarettes in which large portions of American flue-cured are used has decreased. Sales of cigarette tax stamps for use on packages of grade I cigarettes by the Chinese Internal Revenue Administration of Shanghai showed a marked decline from 9,983 sheets for the period October to May 1933-34 to only 1,853 for the same period this season. On the other hand, the sale of stamps for use on packages of grade II cigarettes showed only a slight decline, from 721,583 sheets for the period October to May 1933-34 to 719,033 for the corresponding period this season.

Cigarette production to date this season by the large foreign company operating in China has been larger than usual. Production at Chinese owned factories, however, has been below normal as a result of curtailed credit facilities. In recent months banks have demanded cash settlement of funds advanced which has caused many of the Chinese firms to sell their stocks of leaf tobacco. Prices of such forced sales have been about 25 percent below the prices paid for leaf last autumn.

Present stocks of American leaf at Shanghai are much below July stocks a year ago. Independent dealers have about 7,000 hogsheds as compared with 20,000 last year. Stocks held by foreign companies are below those a year ago. Visible supplies of Chinese grown leaf are also lower.

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## FRUIT, VEGETABLE, AND NUTS

Larger European prune crop now expected

Although prospects for prunes in France have declined in the past few weeks the outlook in Yugoslavia is better, with the result that the 1935 crop for Yugoslavia, France, and Bulgaria together is now estimated at around 28,000 short tons against 25,500 a month ago and a 1934 crop of 34,350 short tons, according to a cable from N. I. Nielsen, Agricultural Attaché at Paris. A heavy drop in France reduced estimates for dried prunes from 7,000 to 6,000 short tons which is the same as last year's production. The 1935 estimated export surplus for Yugoslavia has been raised to 19,300 short tons compared with 15,500 a month ago and 24,250 short tons for 1934. The Bulgarian surplus is placed at 3,000 against 4,100 short tons in 1934.



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France imports more citrus fruit from the United States

During the last few years there has been an increase in the imports of American citrus fruit into France, according to statistics available in the Foreign Agricultural Service. The kinds of citrus are not shown separately but are all included with orange imports, and are composed almost entirely of oranges, with a small quantity of grapefruit. In addition to direct imports from the United States, some shipments of American fruit are received indirectly from other countries such as the United Kingdom. Direct imports of citrus fruit from the United States were not reported until the 1931-32 season when the total was 29,500 boxes. The following season the total increased to 60,800 boxes, and reached 75,000 boxes in 1933-34.

Import duties on grapefruit and mandarins were increased sharply on April 12, 1935. In addition, the maximum rates on oranges were increased. Imports from the United States, however, are subject to the minimum rates. The rates charged for fruit from the United States are: Oranges \$0.88 per box, grapefruit \$2.41 per box, mandarins \$1.81 per box, and lemons \$0.54 per box. To the duty there must be added an import tax amounting to 2 per cent of the duty-paid value, or, on a standard citrus-box basis, a charge of roughly 5 to 10 cents, depending on the value. The duties on oranges and lemons are fairly moderate, especially on the latter, but the new duty on grapefruit is especially high and will probably affect imports of this fruit from the United States. The raising of the mandarin duty, however, is of little significance as the United States does not export this fruit to France.

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UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS CONTINUE LOW

Based on 44 of the principal farm products, the volume index of United States exports of agricultural products for the month of May 1935, stood at 40 or less than half the prewar level. For all commodities except cotton the index was 35 as against 47 and 60 during May 1933 and 1934, respectively.

Exports of cotton were larger by a very small margin than during May 1934, the total amounting to 295,000 bales. Of this total approximately 97,000 bales or more than one third went to Japan, exceeding the combined exports to Germany, the United Kingdom, and France. The United Kingdom was the second best market taking 53,000 bales. Exports to China fell off sharply, amounting to a little under 1,000 bales as compared with

## UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS CONTINUE LOW, CONT'D

8,000 bales during May of last season. During the eleven months ended May 31, 1935, United States exports of cotton amounted to 4,704,000 bales as compared with 7,884,000 bales during the same period a year ago, a decrease in volume of 40 percent.

Fruits, with an index of 190, made a favorable showing and were above the May exports of the two preceding years. Larger shipments of grapefruit, oranges, and all kinds of dried fruit to European markets account for most of this increase. However, for the season as a whole, oranges are the only fruit showing a gain over the corresponding 11 months of 1933-34. During the 11 months ended May 31, 1935, exports of wheat, including flour, amounted to 20,337,000 bushels as compared with 35,587,000 bushels during the corresponding 11 months of 1933-34.

The index for unmanufactured tobacco was 53, one of the lowest monthly indexes on record and less than three fifths the volume exported during May 1934. However, the advance in price more than offset the decrease in volume. Total exports so far this season, July 1, 1934 - May 31, 1935, amounted to 341,480,000 pounds valued at \$117,360,000 as compared with 427,709,000 pounds valued at \$93,557,000 during 1933-34, a decline in volume of 20 percent but a gain in value of 25 percent.

Higher prices and a weak foreign demand continued to have an adverse effect on the index of lard, exports for May amounting to 9,740,000 pounds as compared with 66,167,000 pounds during May 1934. The decrease in exports to the United Kingdom and Germany was especially marked. Exports of cured pork showed little variation from the low level of recent years.

UNITED STATES: Index numbers of the volume of agricultural exports, May 1935, with comparisons a/

Commodity or commodity group	1933	1934		1935	
	May	May	March	April	May
All commodities.....	71	50	45	41	40
All commodities, except cotton.	47	60	41	30	35
Grains and grain products.....	21	28	15	16	21
Animal products.....	62	86	25	20	27
Dairy products and eggs.....	58	54	110	83	74
Fruit.....	167	126	231	160	190
Cotton fiber, including linters	89	42	49	49	44
Wheat, including flour.....	18	31	17	15	16
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	62	96	97	55	53
Hams and bacon.....	26	27	19	19	26
Lard.....	117	168	27	18	25

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ July, 1909-June, 1914 = 100. For detailed figures on exports see page 59.

## UNITED STATES COMPETITIVE AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS DECLINE

After steady gains in many of the competitive farm import commodities during the first 10 months of the current crop year, July to June 1934-35, there appeared in May an almost general recession in the demand for these foreign farm products. Imports of feeds and fodders slackened for the first time in many months. Canned beef, the principal meat import, arrived in smaller quantities than for previous months and butter imports dropped to nearly one fourth the amount imported in April. Imports of fruits and vegetables, which contrary to the general trend, were imported in about the same quantities as last year, continued at those levels or decreased. White potatoes were imported for the period in only one fourth the quantity that was taken last year. Hides and skins were another important exception to the previously general upward trend, and have continued to be imported in about half the volume shown for the July-May period of the 1933-34 crop year.

The inflow of feeds and fodders from countries not affected by the drought of 1934 has been of sufficient proportion to warrant a more complete analysis than need be made for other competitive imports. In the next paragraph is presented a survey of the facts regarding feedstuffs, and on page 66 are given the statistics of both volume and value for the period 1924-25 to 1934-35.

Feeds and fodders

A halt in the increase of imports into the United States of feeds and fodders was evidenced in May. Imports for the period July-April 1934-35 were nearly 3 1/2 times the 10-year average for the corresponding period. For the period July-May 1934-35, however, imports were only 3 times the 10-year average, due principally to the fact that May imports dropped 13 percent below the April total. Probably much of this reduction in demand for foreign feeds is explained by the currently increasing domestic supply of green forage crops and improvement in pasturage. Acreage taken out of production under contracts of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has been devoted in large part to the production of forage crops. For example this shift has served to increase the hay acreage from 60,172,000 acres in 1934 to 66,096,000 acres this year. The hay crop harvest for the current season is officially forecast at about 85,645,000 tons as compared with 57,000,000 tons last year.

The 1,500,000 tons of feedstuffs which were imported up to June amounts to little more than three percent of the 50,000,000-ton shortage existing through the winter months as a result of last year's drought. The normal quantity of feedstuffs imported is around 500,000 tons. A substantial portion of the increase in imported feedstuffs is explained by larger takings of foreign corn and cottonseed cake and meal. Barley, oats, and wheat (for feed) were also imported in quantities considerably above the 10-year average but importation of these commodities is relatively insignificant when compared to the normal domestic production for the same crops.



## UNITED STATES COMPETITIVE AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS DECLINE, CONT'D

Vegetable oils

The total volume of imports of vegetable oils for the current season is practically unchanged from last year. Imports of cottonseed oil increased from zero in 1933-34 to 93,000,000 pounds in 1934-35. Imports of this commodity have fluctuated very widely in past years, ranging from a few thousand pounds one year to several million the next. The increase this year is, however, greater than shown for any other period. This large gain was offset almost entirely by a sharp reduction of 86,000,000 pounds in the importation of palm oil, the volume having fallen from 232,000,000 pounds last year to 156,490,000 pounds in 1934-35. Due to the favorable price situation in the fats and oils market resulting from short domestic supplies, the value of imported vegetable oils is nearly 20 percent above the value realized in 1933-34. The United Kingdom supplied the greater proportion of the imported cottonseed oil, but considerable quantities also have come from Netherland India, Japan, Mexico, and Egypt.

Animal products

The volume of imports of meat and meat products was nearly double the amount taken last year, 74,000,000 pounds this year as compared with 41,000,000 pounds for 1933-34. Most of this gain is accounted for by the increase in imports of canned beef which have risen from 37,000,000 pounds during the 1933-34 period to 64,000,000 for the current season. A trend downward was apparent in May, as imports of meat products declined 25 percent from the April figure. This is the first time for many months that there has been a reduction in the amount of foreign meat entering the domestic market.

As a result of the drought and the consequent forced slaughter of thousands of head of livestock last year, there exists a large surplus of hides and skins. This condition is largely responsible for the halving of imports of foreign hides. The volume dropped from 312,000,000 pounds in 1933-34 to 189,000,000 pounds in 1934-35.

Butter is the only item in dairy products to show much change from last year. The volume of imports of this commodity in the current July-May period was roughly 3 times as large as the volume for the corresponding months of 1933-34. Most of this increase was registered in the early months of 1935 due to the favorable domestic price conditions. Recently imports have receded sharply; between April and May there was a 70 percent decrease, and late June reports show that imports are dropping off to an almost negligible figure. Detailed statistics on volume and value of all agricultural imports are given on page 62.

SOVIET HARVESTING AND PROCUREMENT MEASURES a/

The 1935 spring sowing campaign in the Soviet Union was carried out under favorable conditions, according to both official and unofficial reports. The season was practically completed by May 25, instead of June 10, as was the case in 1934. The planting of the main crops was completed even in the most northerly parts of the Soviet Union. The largest percentage of wheat was planted in April, and the June sowings, unlike in previous years, were reduced to a minimum. Cotton planting was completed by 10 to 15 days earlier than in 1934; 80 percent of sugar beets was planted in 20 days in comparison with 45 days in 1933 and 25 days in 1934. Aside from the timely completion of the work there are other factors which contributed toward the year's favorable crop prospects. The planted fall-plowed area under spring grains was 47 percent larger than a year ago, twice that of 1933 and 5.5 times larger than in 1931. Almost the entire acreage planted to sugar beets was deep-plowed and in the irrigated cotton-growing regions 62 percent of the total acreage of the planted cotton was fall-plowed.

Barring extremely unfavorable weather conditions, the fields, according to the Soviet press, show promise of a bumper crop. The Government Crop Estimating Commission holds that the total 1935 crop will be larger than that of 1934 and even show an increase over the record-breaking crop of 1933. This forecast is based upon the 1935 preliminary yield estimates, contained in the following table:

SOVIET UNION: Yield per acre of specified grains,  
1933 and 1935

Crop	1933 (actual)	1935 (estimated)
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
Winter wheat.....	16.4	18.5
Spring wheat .....	10.0	12.0
Winter rye .....	12.2	13.1
Barley .....	17.8	17.9
Oats .....	15.4	17.0

Pravda, June 16, 1935.

The above figures reflect a preliminary estimate of the crop in the fields to be harvested, including an allowance for a 10 percent reduction for all possible losses. This allowance would serve its purpose if the crop were harvested with a minimum loss, or more concretely, with "technically unavoidable losses." This, however, was not the case in previous years, since in many collectives the difference between the preliminary estimated yield per acre and the actual yield as shown by the amount of threshed grain per acre, was much larger than 10 percent. A downward revision of these figures may follow, should this year's harvesting work fail to show considerable improvement over that of the previous seasons.

a/ Prepared by W. Ladejinsky, Foreign Agricultural Service.

## SOVIET HARVESTING AND PROCUREMENT MEASURES, CONT'D

The Soviet Government is confronted with the problem of organizing the harvesting campaign and gathering the crop in the shortest possible time and with a minimum loss. In former years, good crops in the field have been materially reduced through the inefficiency of harvesting operations and a non-cooperative attitude among the members of certain collective farms. To correct this situation and to do away with the losses which on occasions ranged from 10 to 40 percent of the crop, the Central Committee of the Communist Party in a resolution of June 7, 1935, a/ enacted a number of measures, dealing with the prospective harvesting and agricultural procurement campaigns, as outlined below.

Grain

Before the harvesting of the grain begins, all efforts must be exerted for an effective control of weed infestation; in the Southern regions the harvesting machines were to be in full working condition by June 15; in the Central regions by June 25, and in all others by July 10, 1935. The work of cutting the grain throughout the country is divided into three categories in accordance with the length of time required for the completion of the work. For the southern regions the time limit is set from 13 to 15 days, for the central regions from 15 to 17, and in all other regions from 17 to 20 days. These time limits are only half as long as the actual time required to carry out similar work in 1934, but, in the opinion of the Soviet Government, the collectivized village is so much better equipped now with means of production that the work can be carried out without difficulty within the allotted time. The combines must complete their work in 20 days; before harvesting actually begins each combine is assigned to a particular section of a state farm field, as well as to a definite section of the fields of the nearby collective farms.

In order to conserve the crop and to prevent avoidable losses, a definite relationship between certain types of work which take place during the harvesting season must be maintained. Setting up grain in stacks must follow close upon cutting, otherwise the loss of grain sustained in the fields in previous years would be repeated. Threshing must begin not later than 5 days after cutting of grain begins. By hand or machine, the fields must be cleared of all stalks and all the grain must be gathered from the ground, no matter how insignificant the quantity. A field will be considered fully harvested and cleared of grain only with the approval of the chairman of the collective farm or the manager of the state farm.

Cotton

It is expected that this year's cotton production will reach 2,342,000 bales (of 478 pounds) compared with 1,736,452 bales in 1934. b/ For this

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a/ Izvestiia, June 8, 1935.

b/ M. Chernov, Commissar of Agriculture of the Soviet Union, in "Problems of the Coming Harvest." Izvestiia, June 11, 1935.



## SOVIET HARVESTING AND PROCUREMENT MEASURES, CONT'D

reason the Soviet Government has been paying particular attention to the cotton crop. The Commissariat of Agriculture of the Soviet Union must outline the chief measures concerning the cotton season. Special attention must be made to the question of planning the entire work in the fields, labor hours, wages, full utilization of equipment, and particularly measures which would induce the farmers to exert themselves to the best of their ability.

In view of the fact that thorough cultivation of the fields contributes greatly to a good cotton crop, it was decided to work the irrigated land four times. The first had already been completed, the second was to be carried out by June 25, the third by July 15, and the fourth by August 10. Groups of workers are entrusted with particular sections of a field, and it is their duty to attend to all processes of work in connection with the preparation of the ground, planting, and harvesting. In the irrigated regions where the water problem is of paramount importance, the local Communist Party and local organizations, according to the resolution of June 7, 1935, are entrusted with the responsibility of keeping the irrigation systems in working condition; they must enforce a strict water discipline and see to it that the processes of irrigating the fields go on uninterruptedly throughout the twenty-four hours. The agro-technical personnel is held responsible for the time limits set for various field operations, as well as for the quality of the work performed.

The 1935 procurement plan

The immediate concern of the Soviet Government is not only to coordinate all types of harvesting work, but is it also concerned now with the delivery of grain to the state, i.e., with the fulfillment of the 1935 agricultural procurement program. This is dictated by national-economic considerations. To indicate the relationship between a successful grain collection campaign and the general policies of the state, the following passage is quoted:

"The struggle for grain, for the fulfillment and over-fulfillment of the grain collection plan, remains with us a component, inseparable part of our entire work aimed toward the completion of the foundation of the Socialist economy. The grain collection plan is the most important component part of the general national economy... which to a considerable degree determines our resources for the further development of Socialist reconstruction." a/ Judging by recent official statements, b/ this pronouncement still holds true in 1935. It is for this reason that the government is not sparing any effort this season to insure the fulfillment of the plan according to schedules already announced.

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a/ Pravda, November 2, 1931.

b/ Pravda, March 4, 1935.

## SOVIET HARVESTING AND PROCUREMENT MEASURES, CONT'D

The 1935 plan a/ is in all essentials similar to the one introduced in 1933. Its outstanding feature is the substitution of a fixed grain tax levied upon each cultivated hectare of the land for the former contract system of grain collection. The collective farmer is paid for the grain delivered in this manner at a price fixed by the state. The total of these tax obligations is determined by the area already sown. The tax rate depends upon the section of the country, nature of the crop, and whether or not the given collective farm requires the services of a machine tractor station. In the Ukraine, for instance, the grain tax runs from 3.14 to 4.19 bushels per acre, with an average for the Republic of 3.44 bushels per acre. In the R.S.F.S.R. the grain tax runs from 1.05 to 3.89 bushels per acre. According to the date set in the grain collection plan of March 3, 1935, and confirmed again by the Central Committee of the Communist Party in its resolution of June 7, 1935, the Transcaucasian, Uzbek, Tadzhiksk, Turkmenisk, and the Crimean Republics must deliver their grain and thus fulfill their obligations to the state, not later than October 1; the Ukrainian, Laktutsk, Karelian, and Kazaksk Republics, and Azovo-Chernomorsk, North Caucasus, Western Siberia, Krasnoiarsk, Eastern Siberia, Omsk, Sverdlovsk, and Cheliabinsk regions, must discharge their obligations not later than November 15; in all other parts of the country, by November 1.

To insure the adherence of these time limits, the resolution of June 7, 1935, states that the grain deliveries to the state must begin with the threshing of the first grain, while only 10 percent of the freshly threshed grain is turned over to the collectivized farmers (15 percent is advanced to those who did exceptionally good work during the season) as advances toward the final settlement. Yet another measure which aims toward a speedier delivery of grain is the provision of the resolution which eliminates any trade in grain, both by the collectivized and individual farmers, or any buying of grain by the state cooperative organizations, beginning July 1, 1935. The trade in agricultural products may be resumed only after the grain collection plan has been completed, the farmers' obligations to the machine tractor stations discharged, and seed has been set aside for fall and spring planting.

In the final analysis, the realization of the aims set forth in the resolution of June 7, 1935, are bound up with the problem of how to infuse into the collectivized farmers the will to press forward. Considering the manner in which the collectivized farmers applied themselves late in 1933, throughout 1934, and early in the spring of 1935, there is evidence that the farmers are beginning to work the collectivized land with greater zeal than before 1933, and that they are aware of the fact that through proper cultivation of the land they are advancing their own welfare. This attitude was achieved not by the "must" provisions, but rather by the enactment of economic measures which are of direct benefit to the farmers. These illustrate a shift of emphasis from administrative measures to policies more sympathetic to their economic interests; the recently adopted constitution for the collective farms, and the resolution referred to, reaffirm these

a/ Published in Pravda, March 4, 1935.



## SOVIET HARVESTING AND PROCUREMENT MEASURES, CONT'D

policies. The campaigns of 1933 and 1934 seem to indicate that the collectivized farmers have taken seriously the slogan that the delivery of grain to the state on time should become "the first article of faith." The same attitude is likely to prevail in 1935, because the sooner the Agricultural Procurements Plan is fulfilled, the sooner will they obtain the right to dispose of the remaining surpluses as they see fit. In addition, there is a definite provision to the effect that once the plan has been carried out no additional collections would be allowed. Members of the Communist Party, Soviet and state commercial organizations who impose additional levies will be charged with criminal offense. Articles 7 and 8 of the June 7, 1935, resolution leave no doubt that the government intends to live up to its promise and punish possible offenders.

The norm of the agricultural tax having been clearly defined, the collectivized peasants can calculate in advance the amount of agricultural products to be turned over to the state and the approximate amount which would remain in their own possession. It has been made clear that the better the fields are tilled, the greater the surplus remaining subject to private disposition.

Basis of Russian farm wages

The distribution of income in the collective farms in accordance with the principle of "whoever works more and better receives more," may also play an important part in bringing about a successful harvesting season. The quality of production as a most important criterion in determining the remuneration of the collective farmers is stressed in all decree dealing with the organization of labor in the collective farms. If, for instance, a member of a collective farm plows one hectare (2.47 acres) in one working day, which is the norm, he is credited with one labor-day; should he only plow one half of a hectare in one working day, he is credited with one half of a labor-day, but if he plows one and a half hectares in one working day, he is credited with one and a half labor-days. Under this system, therefore, members of a collective farm who work the same period of time but with different skill and effort, are remunerated accordingly.

Equal remuneration for entirely different quantities and qualities of work was ruled out for fear that it might lead to the shirking of certain kinds of work, and to a decline of labor discipline and labor productivity. The Soviet Government is greatly concerned that during the harvesting season the last mentioned factors should be maintained at the highest possible level. This is of particular importance in the case of skilled workers who operate the modern agricultural machines. Hence the labor provisions of the resolution of June 7, 1935, and the joint decree issued on June 2, 1935, by the Council of People's Commissars and the Central Committees of the Communist Party. a/ These provide for higher wage norms than those set for similar work during the harvest of 1934.

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a/ Pravda, June 3, 1935.



## SOVIET HARVESTING AND PROCUREMENT MEASURES, CONT'D

In addition, all the new rates are supplemented with special bonuses for high quality of labor which, in the case of those who work in the cotton fields, may amount to 20 percent of the regular remuneration. In the case of wheat, for instance, according to the joint decree of June 2, 1935, the operator of a thresher who threshes 367 bushels (10 metric tons) per day is to get one ruble per 37 bushels plus 1.3 pounds of wheat; the operator who threshes more than 367 bushels per day is entitled to an additional 50 kopecks and over half a pound of wheat for each 37 bushels over and above the regular norm of 367 bushels per day; the operator who manages to thresh more than 14,700 bushels (400 metric tons) in less than 60 days, is to receive a bonus amounting to 50 kopecks and over one half of a pound of grain for every 37 bushels above the 14,700 bushels. Furthermore, for threshing without any losses, the operator is entitled to another special bonus which amounts in certain cases to the remuneration of one labor-day for every 367 bushels of grain or to a payment, after the completion of threshing, of a bonus of 100 rubles. The joint decree urges also upon the collective farms that, whenever the daily norm of threshing has been overfulfilled, all the members of the collectives who take part in this work are entitled to a bonus which amounts to fully 50 percent of their normal wage rates.

The combines, of which over 50,000 will take part in the field work this summer, are expected to harvest over 7 percent of all the grain crop in the Soviet Union. In the past, on many state farms, a combine did not harvest more than 10 to 12 acres daily, and throughout the season of 1934 the area harvested by one combine was not larger than 282 acres. The low productivity of a combine was attributed to the existing system of remuneration which in practice disregarded the underlying principle of reward in accordance with the quality and quantity of work performed. In this connection, cases are cited which show that in the summer of 1934 there were instances when an operator of a combine who harvested 820 acres received a total of 640 rubles, while one who harvested only 279 acres received 733 rubles. Under such circumstances, the incentive to greater effort weakened and the total productivity of a combine declined greatly. Now, however, a new system of remuneration has been introduced according to which, in the case cited, the first operator would receive 1,533 rubles, while the other would get only 282 rubles.

Such, in the main, are the measures intended to insure a successful harvesting season and a fulfillment of the Procurement Plan. The chief reliance of the government seems to be not upon mere issuance of orders, drawing up of resolutions, and other forms of management on paper, but, on the contrary, upon a tendency away from administrative fiat and toward an appeal for the cooperation of the collectivized peasantry, expressed in terms of mutual economic advantages.

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WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Exports from the United States, by  
countries, May and July-May, 1933-34 and 1934-35

Country to which exported	Wheat, incl. flour		Wheat		Wheat flour	
	July-May		May		May	
	1933-34	1934-35	1934	1935	1934	1935
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 barrels	1,000 barrels
Irish Free State.....	2,266	1,032	437	0	1	0
United Kingdom.....	1,315	575	122	0	2	3
Norway.....	569	557	0	0	12	15
Netherlands.....	460	398	0	0	5	5
Italy.....	287	139	0	0	1	a/
Belgium.....	197	65	0	0	a/	1
Denmark.....	183	106	0	0	3	a/
Malta, Gozo & Cyprus..	100	101	0	0	2	0
Finland.....	84	59	0	0	1	2
Germany.....	69	121	0	0	1	2
France.....	59	83	0	0	2	0
Greece.....	21	60	0	0	a/	1
Sweden.....	14	25	0	0	a/	a/
Other Europe.....	69	35	0	0	a/	a/
Total Europe.....	5,693	3,356	559	0	30	29
Canada.....	30	20	a/	1	a/	a/
Cuba.....	3,522	4,127	2	a/	80	95
Haiti, Republic of...	578	520	0	0	6	8
Panama.....	517	825	0	a/	8	8
Mexico.....	66	79	0	a/	1	3
Brazil.....	865	572	0	0	12	8
Peru.....	271	87	0	0	1	2
Columbia.....	18	28	a/	0	a/	a/
China.....	9,988	2,510	333	0	1	1
Kwantung.....	210	49	0	0	0	0
Hong Kong.....	1,004	584	0	0	15	12
Japan.....	4,761	218	557	0	a/	a/
Philippine Islands...	2,308	1,576	0	0	21	20
Other countries.....	5,756	5,786	6	1	95	117
Total exports.....	35,587	20,337	1,457	2	270	303
Total imports b/...	10,596	23,603	1,005	1,838	a/	a/
Net exports.....	24,991	c/ 3,266	452	c/ 1,836	270	303

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from official records of the  
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Less than 500.

b/ Imports for consumption and includes foreign wheat milled in bond for export.

c/ Net imports.

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products, July-  
May, 1933-34 and 1934-35

Article exported	Unit	July-May			
		Quantity		Value	
		1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
<b>ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS</b>					
<b>LIVE ANIMALS</b>					
Cattle .....	No.	3	12	186	490
<b>DAIRY PRODUCTS:</b>					
Butter.....	Lb.	1,345	698	321	204
Cheese.....	Lb.	1,167	1,240	228	254
Milk-					
Fresh and sterilized.....	Gal.	50	68	37	57
Condensed.....	Lb.	3,906	7,616	473	950
Dried.....	Lb.	2,499	2,498	502	555
Evaporated.....	Lb.	30,344	37,157	1,385	2,411
Infants' foods, malted.....	Lb.	1,507	1,703	450	513
Eggs in the shell .....	Doz.	1,903	1,626	412	449
<b>MEATS AND MEAT PRODUCTS:</b>					
Beef and veal, fresh .....	Lb.	3,639	5,313	463	799
Beef, pickled or cured.....	Lb.	13,690	9,183	755	649
Beef, canned.....	Lb.	1,622	2,553	513	833
Total beef .....	Lb.	18,951	17,049	1,731	2,281
Pork-					
Carcasses, fresh.....	Lb.	1,716	484	149	45
Loins & Other fresh.....	Lb.	23,612	25,490	2,469	3,018
Total fresh pork.....	Lb.	25,328	25,974	2,618	3,063
Bacon.....	Lb.	21,833	11,088	1,738	1,305
Canned.....	Lb.	10,679	9,645	3,061	3,502
Hams and shoulders .....	Lb.	64,702	58,416	8,254	9,293
Pickled or salted.....	Lb.	16,541	14,084	1,086	1,252
Sides, Cumber. & Wiltshire.	Lb.	657	385	75	55
Total pork.....	Lb.	139,740	119,592	16,832	18,470
Mutton and lamb.....	Lb.	469	591	75	104
Poultry and game, fresh.....	Lb.	3,072	1,509	376	336
Other canned meats incl.					
canned poultry.....	Lb.	473	900	83	167
Sausage, canned.....	Lb.	1,085	1,135	238	273
Sausage, not canned.....	Lb.	2,473	1,966	450	386
Other meats, incl.					
edible offal.....	Lb.	31,233	26,311	2,487	2,620
Total meats.....	Lb.	196,496	169,053	22,272	24,637
Meat extracts & bouillon cubes	Lb.	79	148	134	158
Sausage casings.....	Lb.	32,369	33,739	6,749	6,021

Continued -



UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products, July-May, 1933-34 and 1934-35, cont'd.

Article exported	Unit	July-May			
		Quantity		Value	
		1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35
<u>ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS,</u>				1,000	1,000
<u>CONTINUED:</u>		<u>Thousands:</u>	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>
<u>OILS AND FATS, ANIMAL:</u>					
Lard.....	Lb.	505,989	218,236	29,951	18,196
Lard, neutral.....	Lb.	4,012	2,204	263	202
Oleo oil.....	Lb.	25,675	12,466	1,490	1,024
Oleo stock.....	Lb.	8,606	4,182	488	383
Stearins and fatty acids.....	Lb.	8,925	4,430	515	334
Tallow.....	Lb.	10,543	676	475	43
Other animal oils, greases and fats.....	Lb.	88,796	22,673	3,479	1,180
Total oils and fats.....	Lb.	652,546	264,867	36,661	21,362
<u>VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:</u>					
Coffee.....	Lb.	10,396	6,039	1,806	1,095
Cotton (500 lbs.).....	Bale	7,884	4,704	408,631	304,141
Cotton linters (500 lbs.).....	Bale	198	237	3,829	6,065
<u>FRUITS:</u>					
Apples-					
Fresh.....	Bskt.	541	257	859	444
Fresh.....	Box	8,572	5,701	11,153	8,040
Fresh.....	Bbl.	1,046	696	4,046	2,993
Dried.....	Lb.	36,614	22,419	3,142	2,053
Appricots, dried.....	Lb.	35,947	13,670	3,731	2,248
Grapefruit.....	Box	848	801	1,990	1,758
Oranges.....	Box	3,014	3,325	6,490	8,650
Pears, fresh.....	Lb.	110,129	100,261	4,022	3,872
Prunes, dried.....	Lb.	190,524	141,809	10,361	7,997
Raisins.....	Lb.	89,703	88,437	4,124	4,535
Canned fruit.....	Lb.	285,725	220,047	18,741	16,531
<u>GRAINS, FLOUR AND MEAL:</u>					
Barley, excluding flour.....	Bu.	5,838	3,983	3,205	2,995
Buckwheat, excluding flour....	Bu.	25	43	15	31
Corn, including cornmeal.....	Bu.	4,717	2,296	2,905	2,063
Malt.....	Bu.	158	80	163	95
Oats, including oatmeal.....	Bu.	1,320	840	1,357	1,148
Rice, incl. flour, meal, and broken rice.....	Lb.	91,980	89,733	3,075	2,886
Rye, excluding flour.....	Bu.	21	a/	16	a/
Wheat .....	Bu.	18,413	3,011	11,123	1,954
Wheat flour b/.....	Bbl.	3,654	3,686	14,129	15,753
Wheat including flour.....	Bu.	35,587	20,337	25,252	17,707

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products, July-  
May, 1933-34 and 1934-35 cont'd

Article exported	Unit	July-May			
		Quantity		Value	
		1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35
				1,000	1,000
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONTINUED:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
OILSEED PRODUCTS:					
Cottonseed cake and meal . . . .	L. ton	66	2	1,529	82
Linseed cake and meal . . . . .	L. ton	229	146	6,993	3,975
Cottonseed oil, crude . . . . .	Lb.	14,961	1,656	545	89
Cottonseed oil, refined . . . . .	Lb.	7,231	3,652	474	373
Sugar (2,000 lbs.) . . . . .	Ton	55	146	1,813	4,874
TOBACCO LEAF:					
Bright flue-cured . . . . .	Lb.	309,631	239,941	79,379	103,157
Burley . . . . .	Lb.	12,000	13,823	1,533	1,970
Dark-fired Ky. & Tennessee . . . .	Lb.	72,219	59,057	6,603	6,580
Dark Virginia . . . . .	Lb.	11,538	9,935	1,796	2,041
Maryland and Ohio export . . . .	Lb.	9,441	5,225	2,068	1,161
Green River (Pryor) . . . . .	Lb.	2,029	3,366	334	643
One-sucker leaf . . . . .	Lb.	1,139	755	86	62
Cigar leaf . . . . .	Lb.	1,718	1,267	566	417
Black fat, water baler & dark African . . . . .	Lb.	8,144	8,040	1,174	1,304
Perique . . . . .	Lb.	50	71	18	25
Total leaf tobacco . . . . .	Lb.	427,709	341,480	93,557	117,360
Stems, trimmings, scrap . . . .	Lb.	15,358	20,727	737	602
VEGETABLES:					
Beans, dried . . . . .	Lb.	6,596	4,809	303	240
Peas, dried . . . . .	Lb.	2,338	2,947	132	141
Onions . . . . .	Lb.	20,363	13,378	293	277
Potatoes, white . . . . .	Lb.	34,237	65,138	606	685
Vegetables, canned . . . . .	Lb.	29,616	28,373	2,675	2,742
MISCELLANEOUS VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc . . . .	Lb.	3,007	4,020	1,287	1,772
Glucose . . . . .	Lb.	45,037	26,338	1,149	741
Hops . . . . .	Lb.	7,488	6,598	2,589	1,272
Starch, corn . . . . .	Lb.	69,675	37,066	1,934	1,271
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .				705,839	591,904

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from official records of the  
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Less than 500. b/ Includes flour milled in United States from foreign wheat.

UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of principal agricultural products,  
July-May, 1933-34 and 1934-35

Article imported	Unit	July-May			
		Quantity		Value	
		1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35
<b>ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:</b>				1,000	1,000
<b>LIVE ANIMALS:</b>		<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>
Cattle .....	No.	64	213	1,003	5,808
Horses .....	No.	3	4	606	805
<b>DAIRY PRODUCTS:</b>					
Butter .....	Lb.	689	20,956	118	3,339
Casein .....	Lb.	7,965	1,565	476	139
Cheese-					
Swiss .....	Lb.	6,952	5,913	1,766	1,503
Other .....	Lb.	36,058	38,697	8,144	8,305
Total cheese .....	Lb.	43,010	44,610	9,910	9,808
Cream .....	Gal.	25	1	31	1
Milk-					
Condensed & evaporated .....	Lb.	579	364	26	29
Dried & malted .....	Lb.	127	1,235	8	88
Whole, sk. & buttermilk .....	Gal.	40	19	7	4
<b>EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS:</b>					
Eggs in the shell .....	Doz.	185	367	31	66
Egg albumen, dried .....	Lb.	339	904	146	394
Yolks, dried .....	Lb.	1,609	2,528	138	228
Other .....	Lb.	380	1,013	32	131
Hides and skins, total .....	Lb.	312,416	189,113	50,356	29,057
<b>MEATS AND MEAT PRODUCTS:</b>					
Beef & veal, fresh .....	Lb.	233	4,575	19	507
Beef & veal, pickled, etc. ....	Lb.	487	945	29	74
Mutton and lamb, fresh .....	Lb.	5	27	1	3
Pork-					
Fresh .....	Lb.	255	1,127	33	147
Hams, shoulders & bacon ....	Lb.	1,013	1,560	292	422
Pickled, salted & Other ....	Lb.	532	498	193	191
Other fresh meats .....	Lb.	338	478	38	58
Poultry and game, total .....	Lb.	557	816	240	275
Meats, canned-					
Beef, incl. corned .....	Lb.	37,025	63,625	2,546	4,180
Other canned .....	Lb.	98	112	30	34
Total canned .....	Lb.	37,123	63,737	2,576	4,214
Other prepared or preserved					
meats .....	Lb.	3	a/	a/	a/
Total meats .....	Lb.	40,546	73,763	3,421	5,891
Sausage casings .....	Lb.	14,565	14,238	7,992	9,323
Tallow .....	Lb.	91	164,503	3	7,641
Silk, raw .....	Lb.	58,632	56,181	94,920	68,062
Wool, unmanufactured .....	Lb.	168,985	106,357	22,867	15,343

Continued -



UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of principal agricultural products,  
July-May, 1933-34 and 1934-35, cont'd

Article imported	Unit	July-May			
		Quantity		Value	
		1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35
				1,000	1,000
<b>VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:</b>		<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>
Cacao beans.....	Lb.	441,543	511,452	18,538	23,094
Coffee.....	Lb.	1,501,017	1,423,676	118,184	125,569
Cotton (478 lbs.).....	Bale	147	110	8,578	7,397
<b>FEEDS AND FODDERS:</b>					
Beet pulp, dried.....	L. ton	6	19	91	496
Bran, shorts, etc.-					
Of direct importation.....	L. ton	96	223	1,439	4,929
Withdrawn bonded mills.....	L. ton	62	66	993	1,479
Hay (2,000 lbs.).....	Ton	2	85	17	832
Oilcake and oil-cake meal-					
Bean (Soy).....	Lb.	53,180	135,855	510	1,400
Coconut.....	Lb.	35,837	87,572	203	795
Cottonseed.....	Lb.	2,424	101,055	15	1,140
Linseed.....	Lb.	16,941	21,087	148	208
All other.....	Lb.	4,607	8,740	39	83
Total.....	Lb.	112,939	354,309	915	3,626
<b>FRUITS:</b>					
Bananas.....	Bunch	38,232	46,366	19,348	23,774
Berries, natural state.....	Lb.	4,253	3,861	216	246
Currants.....	Lb.	5,948	6,724	364	405
Dates.....	Lb.	40,896	52,564	1,492	1,913
Figs.....	Lb.	6,771	5,599	452	371
Grapes.....	Cu. ft.	325	605	351	685
Lemons.....	Lb.	3,049	628	80	19
Limes.....	Lb.	3,076	5,056	86	139
Pineapples-					
Fresh.....	Lb.	b/	b/	483	565
Prepared or preserved.....	Lb.	2,804	4,753	136	228
Products of the P.I. ....	Lb.	19	7,705	1	448
Raisins.....	Lb.	1,091	950	123	92
Olives-					
In brine.....	Gal.	5,366	6,335	3,073	3,487
<b>GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS:</b>					
Barley, grain.....	Bu.	29	10,804	16	8,246
Barley, malt.....	Lb.	146,697	227,590	3,504	6,645
Corn.....	Bu.	167	14,505	90	6,518
Oats.....	Bu.	136	15,209	50	5,719

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of principal agricultural products, July-May, 1933-34 and 1934-35, cont'd.

Article imported	Unit	July-May			
		Quantity		Value	
		1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONTINUED				1,000	1,000
GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS, CONT'D:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Rice--					
Uncleaned .....	Lb.	3,152	6,427	70	152
Cleaned (except Patna).....	Lb.	13,840	29,275	382	810
Patna .....	Lb.	1,465	2,931	41	101
Meal, flour and broken.....	Lb.	16,954	41,743	235	548
Rye, grain .....	Bu.	9,895	10,430	4,603	5,583
Wheat -					
Dutiable at 42¢ per bu. ....	Bu.	142	5,826	147	5,662
Dutiable at 10% ad val. c/..	Bu.	6	7,600	2	5,353
Milled in bond and export ..	Bu.	7,647	6,683	4,770	5,146
Export to Cuba.....	Bu.	2,797	3,490	1,820	2,827
Wheat flour .....	Bbl.	1	1	3	6
Wheat, including flour....	Bu.	10,596	23,603	6,742	12,994
Nuts .....	b/	b/	b/	9,368	11,212
OILS, VEGETABLE:					
Coconut, product of P.I. ....	Lb.	324,057	261,709	8,278	6,853
Cottonseed oil .....	Lb.	0	92,962	0	4,444
Linseed oil .....	Lb.	10,306	2,190	377	85
Olive oil, edible .....	Lb.	52,903	56,909	5,918	7,168
Olive oil, inedible .....	Lb.	43,149	47,797	2,409	3,189
Palmkernel oil .....	Lb.	16,064	26,938	441	803
Palm oil .....	Lb.	232,379	156,490	6,198	3,559
Peanut oil .....	Lb.	1,137	43,981	80	1,775
Perilla oil .....	Lb.	30,304	31,186	1,879	2,259
Rapeseed oil .....	Gal.	1,599	4,395	530	1,393
Soybean oil .....	Lb.	2,504	9,849	82	391
Tung oil .....	Lb.	114,089	102,225	5,488	7,265
OILSEEDS:					
Castor beans .....	Lb.	110,241	77,806	1,945	1,529
Copra .....	Lb.	611,984	313,623	7,829	5,187
Flaxseed .....	Bu.	17,095	13,594	17,798	13,040
Sesame seed .....	Lb.	30,001	141,236	631	3,225
Seeds, except oilseeds .....	b/	b/	b/	3,592	6,023
Spices .....	Lb.	104,113	86,953	9,523	10,418
Sugar (2,000 lbs.) .....	Ton	2,597	d/ 3,132	106,062	d/114,068
Tea .....	Lb.	82,271	78,073	15,139	16,015
Tobacco leaf, unmanufactured....	Lb.	45,273	47,274	21,686	20,730
Tobacco stems, not cut, etc. ...	Lb.	1,889	1,811	70	64

Continued -

July 15, 1935

## Foreign Crops and Markets

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UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of principal agricultural products,  
July-May, 1933-34 and 1934-35

Article imported	Unit	July-May			
		Quantity		Value	
		1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35
<u>VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONTINUED:</u>				1,000	1,000
<u>VEGETABLES:</u>		<u>Thousand</u>	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>
Beans-					
Dried .....	Lb.	8,128	31,218	219	700
Green or unripe .....	Lb.	4,496	4,436	124	129
Chickpeas or garbanzos, dried	Lb.	9,222	11,429	302	373
Garlic.....	Lb.	6,169	5,111	179	230
Onions.....	Lb.	3,911	13,546	45	308
Peas, except cowp's & chickp's					
Dried .....	Lb.	10,908	7,459	442	332
Green .....	Lb.	4,906	4,205	247	208
Potatoes, white.....	Lb.	125,979	31,586	1,856	368
Tapioca, crude .....	Lb.	3,466	2,595	18	28
Tomatoes, fresh .....	Lb.	45,989	76,902	1,080	1,873
Turnips .....	Lb.	92,289	91,640	792	548
Vegetables, canned .....	Lb.	71,045	73,243	2,939	2,979
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc. ....	b/	b/		5,914	6,448
<u>FIBERS, VEGETABLE:</u>					
Flax, unmanufactured .....	L. ton	5	3	1,660	1,426
Hemp, unmanufactured .....	L. ton	1	1	204	151
Jute & jute butts, unmf'r'd....	L. ton	51	44	3,330	2,927
Kapok .....	L. ton	8	9	1,688	1,270
Manila .....	L. ton	39	37	2,404	2,490
Sisal and henequen .....	L. ton	109	62	7,145	4,422
Rubber, crude .....	Lb.	1,091,739	894,151	74,130	105,148
GRAND TOTAL .....				712,875	782,320

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from official records of the  
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Less than 500.

b/ Reported in value only.

c/ Unfit for human consumption.

d/ Excludes Virgin Islands beginning January 1, 1935.



## UNITED STATES IMPORTS OF FEEDS AND FODDERS,

United States: Imports of feeds and fodders, July-May, 1924-25 to 1934-35

Commodity	Unit	July-May					
		1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
<b>QUANTITY</b>		<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
Barley .....	Bu.	b/	b/	b/	b/	b/	b/
Corn .....	Bu.	4,596	613	1,065	5,416	444	434
Oats .....	Bu.	3,012	172	94	131	384	138
Wheat for feed .....	Bu.	b/	b/	b/	b/	b/	b/
Beet pulp, dr.(2240 lbs,Ton	" Ton	39	34	28	15	21	45
Bran & shorts "	" Ton	237	210	174	195	318	154
Hay (2,000 pounds).	Ton	99	348	176	68	33	45
Oilcake & oilcake meal-							
Bean (Soy) .....	Lb.	39,794	34,853	38,328	70,435	144,669	145,897
Coconut .....	Lb.	54,388	42,918	22,250	32,472	32,982	25,049
Cottonseed .....	Lb.	e/	e/	e/	e/	e/	44,454
Linseed .....	Lb.	e/	e/	e/	e/	e/	67,549
Other .....	Lb.	30,303	27,974	68,367	78,111	120,476	20,212
Total .....	Lb.	124,485	105,745	128,945	181,068	298,127	303,161
Other feeds & fodders		e/	e/	e/	e/	e/	e/
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
<b>VALUE</b>		<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>
Barley .....		b/	b/	b/	b/	b/	b/
Corn .....		4,120	685	881	5,274	503	394
Oats .....		1,449	63	36	59	248	44
Wheat for feed .....		b/	b/	b/	b/	b/	b/
Beet pulp, dried ...		1,145	1,090	809	455	735	1,397
Bran and shorts .....		5,504	5,083	4,266	5,884	8,682	4,188
Hay .....		1,039	3,479	1,659	631	345	407
Oilcake & oilcake meal-							
Bean (Soy) .....		744	711	756	1,315	3,044	2,947
Coconut .....		804	578	243	469	563	349
Cottonseed .....		e/	e/	e/	e/	e/	608
Linseed .....		e/	e/	e/	e/	e/	1,575
Other .....		530	531	1,213	1,404	2,213	331
Total .....		2,078	1,850	2,212	3,188	5,820	5,810
Other feeds & fodders		1,734	1,217	1,156	1,548	1,700	1,620
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> .....		17,069	13,457	11,019	17,039	18,033	13,860

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States; official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and official records of the United States Tariff Commission.

a/ Imports for consumption. b/ Not separately classified. c/ Four year average. d/ One year. e/ Included with "Other oilcake and oilcake meal." f/ Five year average. g/ Not separately classified. Reported in value only.

Continued -

## UNITED STATES IMPORTS OF FEEDS AND FODDERS, CONTINUED

United States: Imports of feeds and fodders, July-May, 1924-25 to 1934-35, cont'd

Commodity	Unit	July-May					Average 1924-25 to 1933-34	1934-35
		1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	a/		
<b>QUANTITY</b>		<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>
Barley.....	Bu.	999	18	1	29	c/	262	10,804
Corn.....	Bu.	1,685	348	179	167		1,495	14,305
Oats.....	Bu.	636	59	15	136		478	15,209
Wheat for feed.....	Bu.	b/	b/	b/	6	d/	6	7,600
Beet pulp, dr. (2240 lb.)	Ton	67	19	11	6		28	19
Bran, Shorts (2240 lb.)	Ton	375	156	56	158		203	294
Hay (2,000 pounds)	Ton	117	19	9	2		92	85
Oilcake & oilcake meal-								
Bean (Soy).....	Lb.	43,473	41,180	34,470	53,180		64,633	135,855
Coconut.....	Lb.	26,550	8,710	9,420	35,837		29,058	87,572
Cottonseed.....	Lb.	845	2,055	4,607	2,424	f/	10,877	101,055
Linseed.....	Lb.	20,352	22,907	16,299	16,941	f/	28,810	21,087
Other.....	Lb.	13,336	4,822	955	4,607		36,916	8,740
Total.....	Lb.	104,556	79,674	65,751	112,989		150,450	354,309
Other feeds & fodders		g/	g/	g/	h/		i/	
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
<b>VALUE</b>		<b>dollars</b>	<b>dollars</b>	<b>dollars</b>	<b>dollars</b>	<b>dollars</b>	<b>dollars</b>	<b>dollars</b>
Barley.....		327	11	j/	15	c/	88	8,246
Corn.....		1,005	179	74	90		1,320	6,518
Oats.....		110	22	4	50		208	5,719
Wheat for feed.....	b/	b/	b/	b/	2	d/	2	5,353
Beet pulp, dried...		1,364	280	153	91		752	496
Bran & Shorts, etc..		6,721	1,774	648	2,433		4,518	6,408
Hay.....		981	145	60	17		876	832
Oilcake & oilcake meal-								
Bean (Soy).....		611	413	272	510		1,132	1,400
Coconut.....		242	66	67	203		358	795
Cottonseed.....		10	8	26	15	f/	133	1,140
Linseed.....		304	237	113	148	f/	475	208
Other.....		141	44	6	39		648	83
Total.....		1,308	768	484	915		2,443	3,626
Other feeds & fodders		1,653	705	249	h/	340	1,192	i/ 2,364
<b>GRAND TOTAL.....</b>		<b>13,469</b>	<b>3,884</b>	<b>1,672</b>	<b>3,953</b>		<b>11,346</b>	<b>39,562</b>

h/

i/

h/ and i/ Include--

		1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
		Quantity	Dollars	Quantity	Dollars
Malt sprouts & brewers' grains	L. ton	661	12,952	1,532	44,431
By-product feeds except wheat	L. ton	1,558	32,159	7,762	206,040
Mixed feeds.....	L. ton	5,349	103,114	8,578	193,778
Grain hulls (2,000 lb.).....	S. ton	1,438	10,842	16,604	213,637
Screenings, scalplings, etc..	L. ton	37,502	139,392	93,165	1,467,338
Straw (2,000 lb.) .....	S. ton	8,634	41,278	57,902	239,183

i/ Less than 500

CORN: Exports from and imports into the United States by countries, 1932, 1933, 1934, and January-May, 1935

Country	1932	1933	1934	1935 January-May
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
<u>EXPORTS</u>				
Belgium.....	547,070	2,781	7,861	196
Denmark.....	197,333	113	83	98
France.....	173,695	29,228	53,384	11,275
Germany.....	256,415	13,224	57,938	0
Netherlands.....	337,286	499,894	141,219	2,006
Poland and Danzig.....	3,158	16,596	9,968	8,532
Portugal.....	9	0	86,702	0
United Kingdom.....	794,235	854,545	30,459	8,501
Irish Free State.....	0	68,571	0	0
Canada.....	5,592,152	3,682,876	2,531,880	55,571
Honduras.....	2,682	4,004	7,857	1,635
Nicaragua.....	6,541	3,825	1,008	278
Mexico.....	4,917	6,325	6,738	686
Miquelon and St. Pierre.....	5,081	5,867	3,278	90
Bermuda.....	5,349	5,517	3,873	72
Jamaica.....	26,638	38,507	29,076	4,949
Cuba.....	1,324	104,691	603	4
French West Indies.....	1,216	9,226	536	20
Virgin Islands.....	5,882	3,814	2,771	0
Other countries.....	14,932	15,033	12,185	2,118
Total.....	7,885,855	5,364,642	2,987,419	96,031
<u>IMPORTS</u>				
Canada.....	18	0	203	491,175
Mexico.....	0	0	2,583,065	3,020,129
Cuba.....	161,665	12,443	42,816	5,286
Dominican Republic.....	63,805	62,447	123,708	124,864
Haiti.....	0	177	2,506	1,794
Argentina.....	118,752	85,092	142,672	6,962,241
Belgium.....	0	0	8	0
Rumania.....	0	0	0	528,206
Yugoslavia.....	0	0	0	180,532
China.....	0	0	10,705	0
Kwantung.....	0	0	53,573	25,001
Union of South Africa.....	0	0	0	159,040
Australia.....	0	129	0	0
Total.....	344,240	160,288	2,959,256	11,498,268

Compiled from records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.



WHEAT: Estimated production in specified European countries,  
average 1929-1933, annual 1933-1935

Country	Average 1929-1933	1933	1934	1935 preliminary
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
France.....	305,066	362,330	338,513	a/ 312,300
Italy.....	257,904	297,987	232,687	a/ 257,200
Spain.....	151,563	138,235	173,601	149,545
Germany.....	161,515	205,920	166,541	b/ 172,700
Poland.....	72,152	79,833	76,440	b/ 77,200
United Kingdom.....	47,177	62,424	69,766	c/ 67,500
Irish Free State.....	1,174	1,983	3,803	c/ 4,000
Czechoslovakia.....	54,280	72,921	50,014	c/ 65,000
Greece.....	15,565	28,385	28,809	c/ 25,000
Norway.....	713	755	1,204	b/ 1,100
Sweden.....	22,513	29,204	28,376	b/ 22,000
Denmark.....	10,953	11,723	12,493	b/ 11,900
Netherlands.....	9,287	15,325	17,196	b/ 15,600
Belgium.....	14,144	15,067	14,322	b/ 14,500
Luxemburg.....	567	995	1,171	c/ 800
Portugal.....	15,470	16,281	20,503	a/ 12,300
Switzerland d/.....	5,633	6,623	6,677	b/ 6,800
Austria.....	12,277	14,615	13,239	b/ 14,300
Lithuania.....	8,862	8,185	10,475	b/ 9,700
Latvia.....	4,361	6,725	8,051	b/ 6,800
Albania.....	1,483	2,380	2,000	c/ 2,000
Estonia.....	1,834	2,451	3,107	b/ 2,400
Finland.....	1,339	2,460	3,327	b/ 3,100
Malta.....	296	305	310	c/ 300
Europe, excluding Danube Basin.....	1,176,133	1,383,167	1,282,625	1,254,045
Bulgaria.....	51,584	55,454	41,578	e/ 48,700
Hungary.....	78,538	96,356	64,824	e/ 81,800
Rumania.....	108,086	119,072	76,553	e/ 112,100
Yugoslavia.....	84,828	96,582	68,328	e/ 84,500
Danube Basin.....	323,036	367,464	251,283	327,100
Total Europe.....	1,499,169	1,750,631	1,533,908	1,581,145

Compiled from official sources, except as noted.

a/ Estimate of the Paris office, Foreign Agricultural Service.

b/ Estimate of the Berlin office, Foreign Agricultural Service.

c/ Foreign Agricultural Service.

d/ Includes spelt and maslin.

e/ Estimate of the Belgrade office, Foreign Agricultural Service.

WHEAT: Closing Saturday prices of September futures a/

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg b/		Liverpool b/		Buenos Aires c/	
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
High d/...	104	102	96	100	104	104	85	e/85	80	87	e/58	e/64
Low d/...	76	79	68	76	73	81	67	e/80	69	70	e/54	e/56
June 15...	96	80	87	76	96	81	80	e/82	76	78	e/55	e/60
22...	93	80	86	77	94	82	81	e/83	76	79	e/55	e/60
29...	91	86	84	83	92	88	79	e/83	75	79	e/55	e/61
July 6...	90	79	84	78	91	83	79	e/80	75	70	e/54	e/56

a/ October futures for Winnipeg and Liverpool. b/ Conversions at noon buying rate of exchange. c/ Prices are of day previous to other prices. d/ April 1 to date, Buenos Aires May 9 to date, Winnipeg June 14 to date for 1935. e/ August futures.

## WHEAT: Weekly weighted average cash price at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Hard Winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dk. N. Spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Hard <u>a/</u> Amber Durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis		Western White Seattle b/	
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
High c/...	104	115	96	107	110	121	119	138	98	100	83	88
Low c/...	79	93	70	85	81	102	87	98	73	85	69	73
June 15...	101	97	93	89	105	106	114	104	95	86	81	73
22...	93	93	87	85	101	102	111	100	90	85	78	73
29...	90	96	88	87	99	103	105	104	90	86	76	75
July 6...	89	100	88	93	97	111	110	102	89	90	74	78

a/ Amber Durum through June 1934. b/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations, basis No. 1 sacked 30 days delivery. c/ April 1 to date.

## FEED GRAINS: Acreage and production, annual, 1932-1935

Crop and countries reported in 1935	1932	1933	1934	1935	Percentage 1935 is of 1934
ACREAGE	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Per-
<u>BARLEY</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>cent</u>
United States.....	13,346	10,009	7,095	12,957	182.6
Canada.....	3,758	3,658	3,612	a/ 3,798	105.1
Europe, 13 countries.....	17,362	16,904	17,134	16,930	98.8
North Africa, 5 countries.....	8,557	8,510	8,553	9,077	106.1
Syria and Lebanon.....	776	763	611	680	111.3
Total, 21 countries.....	43,799	39,844	37,005	43,442	117.4
Estimated Northern Hemisphere total excl. Russian and China	73,700	70,600	67,200		

Continued -

## FEED GRAINS: Acreage and production, annual, 1932-1935, cont'd

Crop and countries reported in 1935	1932	1933	1934	1935	Percentage 1935 is of 1934
ACREAGE, CONT'D	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Per-
<u>OATS</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>cent</u>
United States.....	41,420	36,701	30,172	39,530	131.0
Canada.....	13,148	13,529	13,731 a/	14,316	104.3
Europe, 11 countries.....	27,898	27,496	27,211	26,106	95.9
North Africa, 3 countries.....	596	581	601	605	100.7
Syria and Lebanon.....	32	30	32	30	93.8
Total, 17 countries.....	83,094	78,337	71,747	80,587	112.3
Estimated Northern Hemisphere total excl. Russia and China	99,000	94,200	87,400		
<u>CORN</u>					
United States.....	108,668	103,260	87,795	93,590	106.6
Europe, 4 countries.....	6,264	6,134	6,127	5,959	97.3
Total, 5 countries.....	114,932	109,394	93,922	99,549	106.0
Estimated Northern Hemisphere total excl. Russia.....	168,300	162,900	145,600		
PRODUCTION	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Per-
<u>BARLEY</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>cent</u>
United States.....	302,042	155,825	118,348	316,850	267.7
Spain.....	132,565	100,005	129,161	85,474	66.2
Germany.....	147,647	159,287	147,152	156,618	106.4
Hungary.....	33,029	38,647	24,983	27,971	112.0
Bulgaria.....	13,572	16,147	8,522	15,157	177.9
Europe, 4 countries.....	326,813	314,086	309,818	285,220	92.1
Morocco.....	47,146	50,406	69,812	24,710	35.4
Algeria.....	30,901	35,991	44,753	33,069	73.9
Egypt.....	12,066	9,236	9,032	10,242	113.4
North Africa, 3 countries...	90,113	95,633	123,597	68,021	55.0
Japan.....	77,741	66,980	71,504	74,403	104.1
Chosen.....	43,862	42,879	47,163	52,910	112.2
Asia, 2 countries.....	121,603	109,859	118,367	127,313	107.3
Total, 10 countries.....	840,571	675,403	670,430	797,404	118.9
Estimated Northern Hemisphere total excl. Russia and China	1,612,000	1,443,000	1,399,000		
<u>OATS</u>					
United States.....	1,246,548	731,500	525,889	1,266,243	240.8
Spain.....	57,214	40,971	51,969	34,378	66.2
Germany.....	458,160	479,011	375,631	378,916	100.9
Hungary.....	21,756	24,637	17,868	16,879	94.5
Bulgaria.....	6,929	8,948	5,032	8,956	178.0
Europe, 4 countries.....	544,059	553,567	450,500	439,129	97.5
Total, 5 countries.....	1,790,607	1,285,067	976,389	1,705,372	174.7
Estimated Northern Hemisphere total excl. Russia and China	3,550,000	3,041,000	2,600,000		

Official sources.

a/ Intentions to plant.



FEED GRAINS AND RYE: Weekly average price per bushel of corn, rye, oats, and barley at leading markets a/

Week ended	Corn						Rye		Oats		Barley b/	
	Chicago			Buenos Aires			Minneapolis		Chicago		Minneapolis	
	No. 3 Yellow	Futures		Futures		No. 2		No. 3 White		No. 2		No. 2 malt-ing
		1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1935	1935	
High c/.....	60	96	60	76	45	39	71	80	44	53	113	119
Low c/.....	46	80	57	74	42	38	53	46	29	36	63	70
			Sept.	Sept.	Aug.	Aug.						
June 8.....	57	86	57	75	43	39	67	47	43	39	63	70
15.....	59	85	59	74	44	39	71	47	44	39	74	87
22.....	59	85	59	76	45	39	68	46	43	40	78	88
29.....	60	85	60	76	45	38	69	46	43	39	73	82
July 6.....	60	84	59	75	45	38	68	46	44	36	64	74

a/ Cash prices are weighted averages of reported sales; future prices are simple averages of daily quotations. b/ Comparable figures for 1934 are not available until July 1. c/ For period January 1 to latest date shown.

#### FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Exports for year		Shipments 1935, week ended a/			Exports as far as reported		
	1933-34	1934-35 b/	June 22	June 29	July 6	July 1 to	1934-35 b/	1935-36 b/
BARLEY, EXPORTS: c/	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United States.....	5,935	3,992	5	5	3	July 6	0	3
Canada.....	1,547	a/13,482						
Argentina.....	23,781	20,129 e/	202 e/	78 d/	748	July 6	602	748
Danube coun. e/..	27,707	7,870	0	124	17	July 6	132	17
Total.....	58,970	45,479					734	766
OATS, EXPORTS: c/								
United States.....	1,405	844	0	2	0	July 6	0	0
Canada.....	8,336	a/15,434						
Argentina.....	20,385	44,072 e/	111 e/	310 e/	826	July 6	386	826
Danube coun. e/..	2,027	10	0	0	0	July 6	0	0
Total.....	32,153	60,360					386	826
CORN, EXPORTS: f/	1932-33	1933-34				Nov. 1 to	1933-34	1934-35
United States.....	7,259	4,833	0	2	0	July 6	3,302	643
Danube coun. e/..	73,299	19,913	0	298	366	July 6	15,065	12,895
Argentina.....	186,050	228,864 e/	4,941 e/	7,045 e/	7,090	July 6	149,535	151,625
South Africa e/..	12,610	8,583	527	705	306	July 6	0	14,686
Total.....	279,213	262,193					167,902	179,849
United States imports.....	169	1,362				May 31	120	13,140

Compiled from official and trade sources.

a/ The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown. b/ Preliminary. c/ Year beginning July 1. d/ 11 months only. e/ Trade sources. f/ Year beginning November 1.

COTTON: Price per pound of representative raw cotton at  
Liverpool June 28, 1935, with comparisons

Description	1935								
	May					June			
	3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
American -									
Middling .....	13.74	13.91	14.13	14.43	14.26	14.03	13.91	13.96	14.11
Low Middling .....	12.93	13.20	13.42	13.71	13.44	13.21	13.19	13.24	13.39
Egyptian (Fully good fair)									
Sakellaridis .....	16.91	17.02	17.27	17.19	16.82	16.64	16.57	16.55	16.54
Uppers .....	15.88	15.93	16.24	16.35	15.67	15.10	15.09	14.93	15.26
Brazilian (Fair)									
Ceara .....	13.03	13.20	13.36	13.50	13.44	13.21	13.19	13.35	13.49
Sao Paulo .....	13.44	13.60	13.77	13.92	13.85	13.62	13.61	13.76	13.90
East Indian -									
Broach (Fully good) ....	11.82	12.03	12.15	12.11	11.75	11.69	11.67	11.78	11.91
Oomra No. 1, Fine .....	11.26	11.52	11.70	11.45	11.09	11.14	11.11	11.17	11.29
Sind (Fully good) .....	7.91	8.13	8.26	8.19	8.10	8.26	8.23	8.29	8.34
Peruvian (Good)									
Tanguis .....	15.35	15.53	15.71	15.87	15.60	15.37	15.35	15.51	15.45

Compiled by Foreign Agricultural Service Division from the Liverpool Cotton Association Weekly Circular. Converted at current exchange rate.

BRAZIL: Cotton area and production, northeastern, southern,  
and total 1929-30-1935-36

Year	Northeastern		Southern		Total Brazil	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Bales of</u> <u>478 pounds</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Bales of</u> <u>478 pounds</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Bales of</u> <u>478 pounds</u>
1929-30	1,306,222	530,511	155,236	52,666	1,461,458	583,177
1930-31	1,368,689	387,728	287,229	83,507	1,655,918	471,235
1931-32	1,582,979	448,913	358,246	125,805	1,941,225	574,718
1932-33	1,177,565	225,990	632,378	221,844	1,809,943	447,834
1933-34	1,406,320	468,298	1,113,156	500,417	2,519,476	968,715
1934-35		737,941		a/ 622,638		1,360,579
1935-36		b/1,086,158				

Foreign Agricultural Service Division; compiled from official reports of the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture.

a/ Second estimate. b/ First estimate.

COTTON, UNMANUFACTURED: Exports from the United States, by countries,  
May and August-May, 1933-34 and 1934-35

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country to which exported	August-May		May	
	1933-34	1934-35	1934	1935
	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>
<b>LONG AND SHORT STAPLE:</b>				
Germany .....	1,303,930	301,623	36,956	14,214
United Kingdom .....	1,223,498	683,203	45,617	53,485
France .....	739,622	357,161	9,824	15,510
Italy .....	640,046	433,971	33,491	16,368
Spain .....	278,201	237,739	13,276	17,497
Poland and Danzig .....	230,695	193,960	15,534	13,624
Belgium .....	120,533	85,582	4,864	12,616
Netherlands .....	109,958	55,954	7,015	4,396
Sweden .....	72,409	81,137	5,753	4,148
Portugal .....	58,258	37,848	1,922	4,737
Soviet Russia .....	43,833	17,782	11,458	11,954
Other Europe .....	93,196	87,750	3,974	8,736
Total Europe .....	4,914,179	2,573,710	192,684	182,285
Canada .....	233,678	194,343	21,101	11,027
Japan .....	1,717,544	1,431,574	75,668	96,772
China .....	236,577	111,045	7,567	838
British India .....	19,162	50,101	0	1,754
Other countries .....	40,372	22,162	2,340	1,913
Total exports .....	7,161,512	4,382,935	299,360	294,589
Total imports <u>a/</u> <u>b/</u> .....	134,634	98,243	15,745	10,903
Net exports .....	7,026,878	4,284,692	283,615	283,686
<b>LINTERS:</b>				
Germany .....	69,758	62,487	3,749	9,463
United Kingdom .....	44,898	48,710	5,476	8,502
France .....	18,486	32,459	1,899	1,759
Netherlands .....	11,053	22,532	143	4,921
Belgium .....	1,827	1,059	0	335
Other Europe .....	4,425	17,948	45	2,533
Total Europe .....	150,447	185,195	11,312	27,513
Canada .....	9,367	7,684	385	452
Japan .....	11,616	19,465	0	0
Other countries .....	4,275	2,724	29	221
Total exports .....	175,705	215,068	11,726	28,186

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Bales of 478 pounds net.

b/ Imports for consumption.



BUTTER: New Zealand gradings, 1934-35 season to  
July 6, with comparisons

Date	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
Total August 1 to April 27.....	260,904	291,063	276,465
<u>Week ended</u>			
May 4.....	3,192	3,304	4,760
11.....	2,744	2,632	4,480
18.....	2,128	2,240	3,696
25.....	1,568	1,680	2,856
May total.....	9,632	9,856	15,792
June 1.....	1,512	1,512	2,576
8.....	1,120	1,064	2,016
15.....	784	896	1,512
22.....	644	560	1,176
29.....	616	560	896
June total.....	4,676	4,592	8,176
July 6.....	728	616	728
Total August 1 to July 6.....	275,940	306,126	301,161

Agricultural Attache E. A. Foley, London.

BUTTER: Price per pound in New York, San Francisco, Montreal,  
Copenhagen, and London, July 11, 1935, with comparisons

Market and description	1935			1934
	June 27	July 5	July 11	July 12
	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>
New York, 92 score.....	23.5	24.0	24.0	24.0
San Francisco, 92 score.....	27.0	25.0	25.0	23.0
Montreal, No. 1 pasteurized.....	a/	a/	a/	18.9
Copenhagen, official quotation...	16.8	16.4	16.5	13.3
London:				
Danish.....	22.5	22.0	22.0	18.9
New Zealand.....	19.8	19.5	19.8	16.5
Dutch.....	18.7	18.3	18.4	a/
Estonian.....	18.5	18.1	18.3	a/
Latvian.....	a/	a/	a/	a/
Lithuanian.....	18.3	17.9	17.8	a/
Siberian.....	18.5	18.2	18.4	a/

Foreign prices converted at current rates of exchange.

a/ Not available.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-July 6, 1934 and 1935

PORK: Exports from the United States, Jan. 1-July 6, 1934 and 1935

Commodity	July 1 - July 6		Week ended			
	1934	1935	June 15	June 22	June 29	July 6
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
GRAINS:						
Wheat a/.....	0:	0:	0:	0:	4:	0
Wheat flour b/.....	146:	47:	301:	108:	118:	47
Barley a/.....	0:	3:	20:	5:	5:	3
Corn.....	124:	0:	0:	0:	2:	0
Oats.....	0:	0:	2:	0:	2:	0
Rye.....	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0

January 1-July 6

1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000

pounds pounds pounds pounds pounds pounds

PORK:						
Hams and shoulders.....	30,657:	29,467:	1,234:	1,042:	901:	1,095
Bacon, including sides.....	11,233:	4,046:	242:	53:	90:	119
Pickled pork.....	7,828:	5,144:	106:	55:	8:	48
Lard, excluding neutral.....	273,769:	70,717:	1,684:	1,600:	769:	2,302

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Included this week: Pacific ports, wheat, none; flour 4,100 barrels; from San Francisco, barley 3,000 bushels; rice 3,773,000 pounds. b/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat, in terms of wheat.

WHEAT: INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries as given by current trade sources, 1932-33 to 1934-35

Country	Total	Shipments 1935		Shipments		
	shipments	week ended	July 1-June 30	1932-33:1933-34:June 22:June 29:July 6	1933-34:1934-35	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
North America a/.....	298,504:220,616:	2,120:	2,928:	1,780:220,616:168,712		
Canada, 4 markets b/.....	239,257:194,213:	1,664:	2,820:	1,835:194,213:176,059		
United States c/.....	41,211:37,002:	108:	122:	47:37,002:		
Argentina.....	115,412:140,128:	2,108:	3,124:	3,161:140,128:186,228		
Australia.....	153,400:90,736:	908:	2,024:	937:90,736:111,628		
Russia d/.....	17,408:26,656:	0:	0:	0:26,656:1,696		
Danube and Bulgaria d/.....	1,704:15,872:	744:	328:	296:15,872:4,104		
British India.....	c/2,169:c/2,084:	0:	0:	0:0:312		
Total e/.....	588,597:456,092:			494,008:472,680		
Total European ship-						
ments a/.....	448,672:401,560:	5,768:	7,368:	401,560:387,752		
Total ex-European ship-						
ments a/.....	164,253:123,352:	1,696:	2,216:	123,352:142,424		

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ Broomhall's Corn Trade News. b/ Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver, Prince Rupert, and New Westminster. c/ Official. d/ Black Sea shipments only. e/ Total of trade figures includes North America as reported by Broomhall.

EXCHANGE RATES: Average weekly and monthly values in New York of specified currencies July 6, 1935, with comparisons a/

Country	Monetary unit	Month					Week ended		
		1933	1934	1935			1935		
		June	June	April	May	June	June 22	June 29	July 6
		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Argentina.....	Paper peso.	31.27	33.66	32.22	32.56	32.87	32.85	32.90	32.91
Canada.....	Dollar.....	89.89	100.79	99.53	99.90	99.91	99.92	99.91	99.75
China.....	Shang.yuan.	26.13	33.05	38.79	41.10	40.40	40.47	39.50	39.25
Denmark.....	Krone.....	18.44	22.54	21.59	21.82	22.05	22.02	22.07	22.08
England.....	Pound.....	413.56	504.80	483.68	488.78	493.49	493.29	494.28	494.45
France.....	Franc.....	4.80	6.60	6.60	6.59	6.61	6.61	6.63	6.63
Germany.....	Reichsmark	28.81	38.30	40.26	40.25	49.41	40.33	40.42	40.41
Italy.....	Lira.....	6.38	8.60	8.28	8.23	8.26	8.24	8.28	8.29
Japan.....	Yen.....	25.76	29.90	23.37	28.73	28.99	28.98	29.03	29.04
Mexico.....	Peso.....	27.67	27.75	27.94	27.79	27.78	27.77	27.76	27.76
Netherlands...	Guilder....	49.01	67.81	67.46	67.62	67.87	67.94	68.24	68.23
Norway.....	Krone.....	20.88	25.36	24.30	24.56	24.79	24.78	24.83	24.84
Spain.....	Peseta.....	10.36	13.68	13.67	13.65	13.70	13.69	13.74	13.74
Sweden.....	Krona.....	21.28	26.02	24.93	25.20	25.44	25.43	25.48	25.49
Switzerland...	Franc.....	23.57	32.50	32.36	32.32	32.68	32.70	32.79	32.79

Federal Reserve Board. a/ Noon buying rates for cable transfers.

LIVESTOCK AND MEAT: Price per 100 pounds in specified European markets, June 26, 1935, with comparisons a/

Market and item	Week ended			
	June 27, 1934	June 12, 1935	June 19, 1935	June 26, 1935
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
GERMANY:				
Prices of hogs, Berlin.....	11.76	15.93	16.38	16.03
Prices of lard, tcs. Hamburg...	13.10	16.42	16.78	16.78
UNITED KINGDOM <u>b/</u> :				
Prices at Liverpool 1st. quality				
American green bellies.....	16.69	14.09	13.82	13.57
Danish wiltshire sides.....	19.12	21.14	21.14	21.18
Canadian green sides.....	16.99	18.61	18.94	18.97
American short green hams....	20.14	19.82	19.82	19.86
American refined lard.....	5.70	13.65	13.69	13.70

Liverpool quotations are on the basis of sales from importer-to-wholesaler.  
a/ Converted at current rate of exchange. b/ Week ended Friday.



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